

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII., NO. 5009

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1901.

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IG BUNDLE OR LITTLE MONEY

Is what you get when you buy your Suit or Overcoat here. Great stocks of choice garments to select from. Nothing here but what we guarantee; and we guarantee only that which we know is right.

Good Suits and Overcoats, - \$7.50 to \$10.00
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MAKES PLANTS BLOOM.

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TAKE NOTICE.

Now is the time to buy HARNESES; we have a few at low prices. They will be higher.

JOHN S. TILTON'S
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HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

Gray & Prime Buy Now!

We just received a new lot of

Suggests of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Launches, Wagons, Stoves, Wagons and Steam Carriages.

Now a large line of New and Second-Hand carriages, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop around and look them, if do not want to buy.

THOMAS McCUE.

Stone Stable, -- Fleet Street

EX-GOV. POWERS NOMINATED.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 28. — Former Governor Lowell Powers was nominated on the first ballot for representative to congress, to succeed Congressman Bontelle, at a meeting here today of the republicans of the fourth district, receiving 316 ballots out of 431.

HAS NOT YIELDED.

Botha Still True To The Boer Cause.

He Will Surrender Only On Certain Conditions.

Negotiations are in Progress Between Kitchener and Him.

LONDON, March 1, 3:00 A. M.—The Daily Mail says this morning: "We learn that Commandant General Louis Botha has offered to surrender, but only upon certain conditions; and that negotiations are now in progress between Lord Kitchener and him."

(The evening papers of Thursday gave prominence to a report from London that General Botha had already given himself and his forces up to Lord Kitchener, although the British war office had received no confirmation of the rumor. There is no doubt that Kitchener would be intensely proud of receiving Botha's surrender, for the Boer commander-in-chief has given the British lots of trouble. He may be termed, in truth, "a fine military bird" to bring down. It is not unlikely that this bagging in negotiations is, on Botha's part, a mask of cunning which conceals some shrewd move by which he may once again outwit Kitchener and wriggle out from the meshes of the net which now seems to enclose him.—Ed.)

DOINGS IN CHINA.

Against Concessions.

LONDON, March 1, 2:30 A. M.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing on Wednesday, says: "Great Britain, Japan and Germany have jointly advised China, through Li Hung Chang, against the granting of any more special concessions to the subjects of any nationality."

Indignation in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Statements by certain English and American newspapers that Germany is striving for new land acquisitions in China and constantly formulating new demands on the Chinese government (the most recent, as alleged, being the execution of additional provincial authorities, for anti-European outrages,) has caused intense indignation here in Berlin, as the facts do not appear to warrant them.

Starts A Rebellion.

LONDON, Mar. 1, 2:30 A. M.—Says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard: "It is reported from native sources that Li Hai Chun, with five thousand men, has started a rebellion in the province of Kan Su."

SAMPSON IS IGNORANT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In an answer to an inquiry as to how the much-discussed application of Gunner Morgan, with the accompanying papers, became public, Secretary Long has received a letter from Admiral Sampson, in which the admiral disclaims all knowledge of the means whereby they reached the press.

VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The jury in the case of Jesse R. Davis, the Bellevue hospital nurse on trial for manslaughter, after listening to the charge of Judge Cowings, today, retired at twenty minutes to five o'clock this afternoon. At ten minutes to nine o'clock this evening, it returned a verdict of acquittal.

JOHN LANGDON CLUB.

The fourth monthly meeting of this season of the John Langdon club will be held at the North church chapel on Middle street, on Monday evening, March 1st, at 7:45 o'clock.

At eight o'clock, Captain P. F. Harrington, U. S. N., will address the club. His subject will be, "The Navy." Refreshments will be served, as usual. Hon. James O. Lyford of Concord will address the club on Monday evening, April 1st.

IN CONGRESS.

Serenity in The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The serenity in the senate today was in marked contrast to the tempestuous proceedings of yesterday. An immense amount of business was disposed of, with hardly a point of controversy. The river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying an expenditure of over \$30,000,000, was passed, without any discussion. The conference report on the war revenue reduction bill was adopted and reports on several other bills were agreed to. The last part of the session was devoted to the sundry civil bill.

House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The house today cleared its decks of a lot of conference reports on different measures. The report on the war revenue reduction bill was adopted with no division. The major part of the day was given up to the bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service. This measure was finally forced into such a parliamentary position that a vote will be taken on it tomorrow morning, after five minutes of debate.

TO CONCENTRATE TROOPS.

LONDON, March 1, 2:00 A. M.—The concentration of 50,000 Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier has been ordered (says the Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail.) This action is taken on the advice of the minister of war, owing to the revolutionary agitation.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.—Two dead, three badly injured and a passenger train burned are the results of a head-on collision between a passenger train and a local freight on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad, this evening, at Coal Valley, five miles from McKeesport.

OFFICERS ORDERED HOME.

MANILA, Feb. 28.—All the Spanish military officers in the Philippines have been ordered to return to Spain. There are probably seventy of these officers, who, on account of business relations, were allowed to remain in the islands after the Spanish troops had gone home.

BURNED TO DEATH.

CAMBRIDGE, MD., Feb. 28.—The house of Thomas Willey in Dorchester county was burned yesterday morning and his daughter, with her six year old child perished in the flames.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Forecast for New England: Fair Friday, with rising temperature, and probably rain or snow in southern portions Friday night; Saturday fair, fresh northwest winds becoming variable.

AN EXPLANATION.

The following is addenda to the story about young Colson, in Thursday evening's Herald: His illness was incurred while confined in a cell at Seaport, Me., and as the result of the cruel action of a relative. He was not court-martialed at this yard, nor had he come under the attention of the officers there, and no reflection upon them was intended by the story. (The officers say that Colson perjured himself in securing admittance to the navy.) When his ill condition was noticed by them, they promptly saw that he had hospital care.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

Wm. J. Lawler of Charlestown, Mass., has been awarded the contract to build the railroad bridge from Kittery to the navy yard. He will call upon Civil Engineer L. E. Gregory, U. S. N., today, (Friday), to go over the plans and look after the preliminary work.

Tell Your Friends

ABOUT

The Herald's Great Offer

—OF—

A Free Trip

—TO THE—

Pan-American Exposition

PICKUPS AT RANDOM.

The Veteran firemen are making great preparations for their inaugural ball next Monday evening and I see no reason why it should not be a success of the most brilliant sort. The decorations for the occasion will transform Peirce hall into a place of real beauty. A big crowd ought to turn out, to help the Vets, for their object is a worthy one and they are a pretty good set of fellows, besides.

I note that Manager Mulcahey of the restaurant at the Boston and Maine railroad station has recently been instituting a number of improvements in the place, which will admit of quicker service to his patrons. And quick service is certainly required there, if anywhere; for most of the trade comes from people passing through on the trains, who have to count their time almost by the seconds, while eating.

Anyway, let us hope that Admiral Sampson won't insist that before a man can be promoted, he must learn how to play Chopin's music on the piano, how to sing "Margarite" at a drawing room soiree, or how to shovel coal while arrayed in a boiled shirt and full dress suit.

An echo from the days of the past, when everything was terribly soaked: "I'm afraid I'm going to have trouble with this ark," said Noah, reflectively. "The boys are so scared for fear they won't be considered officers and gentlemen that I doubt whether I can get them to lend a hand and help run the ship."

Is winter over? Not yet. Thursday was one of the most disagreeable days since November and though the sky was clear and the sun warm enough to melt the snow in some places, there was a raw wind blowing which penetrated the heaviest clothing. People who were in from the country told me that it was the most uncomfortable day for driving that they had encountered in a long while. It's not quite time for hammocks, screen doors or electric fans.

There has been considerable petty thieving from teams in town lately. A number of cases have been reported to the police, who are on the lookout for the culprits. I hear of a farmer from Rye who lost a bottle of varnish from his wagon the other evening, about six o'clock, while his team was standing unguarded on Market square. The fellow who took it probably thought he was getting something in the rum or whiskey line to warm his chilly vitals. Our country cops are warned to leave no very valuable purchases lying loose in the bottoms of their vehicles, unless there is person to watch them.

In a few weeks more, the golfers will appear in all their enthusiasm, and the air will resound with calls for the caddies. Then will society's stars be in their full glory. How they must have chafed through all this long winter, with nothing more enlivening than bridge whist, hearts, or pink tea gossip to engage their time!

Dennis Lynch of Hose 3 left on an afternoon train, Thursday, for the first stage of his journey to Washington, where he will see all there is to be seen at the inauguration. In Boston, he was met by a delegation from the Firemen Drivers' association, who took him around in jig time and showed him the wonders of the common, the cupola of the state house and other objects of interest to strangers. A similar reception awaits him in New York and Philadelphia, so the chances are that "Deenie" will be sort of tired out before the spires of the Capital city rise within his view.

It is gratifying to observe the interest which New Hampshire men are taking in the ocean boulevard. This interest is not limited to Portsmouth. For instance, the proprietor of the Profile house in Franconia notch—Mr. Greenleaf, whose hotel interests in Boston keep him there the greater part of the time,—traveled to Concord on Wednesday, Feb. 27th, to attend the hearing before the committee on appropriations; and with him went Hon. J. Albert Walker, also from Boston. General Cruik is ready and willing to help

the project in any way he can. Here it should be remarked that the promoters of the highway appreciate the value that Representative Albert C. Anderson of this city has been to them. As this is his second term in the legislature, he naturally has been in a better position to advance the idea than a legislator new to the halls of the capitol could be.

I understand that there is a water famine of quite serious extent in some of our surrounding towns. There has been little snow this winter and practically no rain, hence the ground is without the moisture necessary to keep the drinking sources supplied. Many wells in Newington, Elletts and other places have gone dry and the farmers are finding it difficult to get water for their stock, as well as for themselves.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat recently published the following:

The bell on historic old St. John's church, in Richmond, where Patrick Henry made his famous speech prior to the American Revolution, rang in the twentieth century. This bell is thus given the distinction of being the only one in this country, with the possible exception of that on old Liberty hall, in Philadelphia, that has rung in three centuries.

Portsmouth can go this one, if not two centuries better, as the bell on St. John's church here was taken from an old French church in Louisburg, in 1745, by Sir William Pepperrell, and brought to this city. Tradition says that before being on the church at Louisburg, the bell was on a monastery in France. How many years it was there, nobody can tell. It may be that even as far back as the Crusades, it rang for the weddings of knights or tolled requiems for the dead. If it could only speak, what a tale it could tell!

Still there is little political talk in the air, though the city election is only ten days away. The mayoralty caucus will be held on Saturday, and most of the ward caucuses are called for next Monday evening. After these take place, then perhaps interest will be stimulated and what now looks like an unusually dull election may develop into a lively one.

Are you an admirer of beautiful sun sets? Then, of course you have not failed to notice those of the past few days. They have presented a brilliancy and purity of coloring very enchanting to the eyes of all who love to study them. These bursts of fire which have invested the departure of the sun with glory about every day since Sunday have been unusually gorgeous.

MAN ABOUT TOWN.

I learned on Thursday that the Boston and Maine railroad has been put to remarkably small expense to keep its property in this city free from snow, this winter. Two hundred dollars is all that it has cost. Some seasons, the corporation is obliged to pay out four or five times that amount.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES.

Mayorality.

A caucus of the republicans will be held at the court house on Saturday evening, March 2nd, from five to eight o'clock, to nominate a candidate for mayor to be supported at the election to be held on March 12th, 1901. Per order city committee.

SAMUEL W. EMEY, Chairman.
JOSHUA M. VAUGHAN, Secretary.

Ward Two.

The republicans of ward two are respectfully requested to meet in caucus at the ward room on Court street at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening, March 4th for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming municipal election. Per Order of the Ward Committee.

Ward Four.

A caucus of the republicans of ward four will be held at the ward room on Marcy street, Monday evening, March 4th, at seven o'clock, to nominate candidates to be supported at the coming municipal election. Per order ward committee.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Chairman.
C. F. COLE, Secretary.

Ward One.

A caucus of the republicans of ward one will be held at the ward room on Maplewood avenue on Monday evening, March 4th, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the polls at the municipal election on March 12th.

Per Order of the Ward Committee.

The Herald has all the latest news.

CATARH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for It.

Catarh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery rising, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing, headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the month, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harrison the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free on stomach troubles, by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

SPORTING NOTES.

Williams defeated the Colgate University basketball team, Wednesday evening, 17 to 9.

The managers of the Maine roller polo league are much pleased with Biddeford as a polo town.

Wednesday's hockey game between Phillips Andover and M. I. T. was easily won by Andover by a score of 10 to 0.

The Rochester Y. M. C. A. has closed its doors and the basketball five will be continued under the name of the Rochester city team.

Why would not a New Hampshire state base ball league be a successful venture with teams located in Manchester, Concord, Nashua, Dover, Rochester and Portsmouth?

It seems quite probable that the New England base ball league will be revived the coming season, and there is also a strong probability that Dover will be represented in the circuit.

The Portsmouth bowling team hopes to defeat Dover in the game to be played on the Exeter alleys. It is the last game in the series, and as each team has two victories to its credit, will decide the championship.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

It is Sampson and Morgan to a finish in all circles.

Some of the electricians are being laid off, owing to a lack of work.

Master Shipwright A. N. Stevenson leaves for Washington on Saturday.

Naval Constructor John G. Tawres, U. S. N., was on duty, Thursday.

The wiremen have started in to wire the general store house for electric lights.

STILL AT LARGE.

The police are on track of Stacey Haley, of this city, the youth who is wanted for the larceny of about fifty dollars from the residence of former Alderman W. H. Phinney; but so far he is still at large.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

OFFICERS:
President, FRANK JONES;
Vice-President, JOHN W. SANBORN;
Secretary, ALFRED F. HOWARD;
Asst. Secretary, JOHN W. EMERY;
Treasurer, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM;
Executive Committee, FRANK JONES,
JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V.
HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE
and E. H. WINCHESTER.

We Are Now Receiving Two
Cargoes of

PORTLAND CEMENT

— AND THE —
HOFFMAN CEMENT

The only lot of fresh cement in the city.

We have the largest stock
and constant shipments en-
sure the newest cements.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER
187 MARKET ST.



**Electric Wiring,
Electric Fixtures,
Bells and Supplies**

GEORGE B. CHADWICK & CO.
No. 11 Bow Street,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Ju-
Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past five
years. It has been used on the

**Principal Government and Other
Public Works.**

And has received the commendation of the
Architects and Engineers of the
United States. Persons wanting cement should not be
deceived. Obtain this best.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN H. BROUGHTON

W. E. Paul
RANGES

— AND —
PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a
First-Class Kitchen Furnish-
ing Store, such as Tinware
(both grades), Enamel-
ware (both grades), Nickel-
ware, Wooden Ware, Cut-
lery, Lamps, Oil Heaters,
Carpet Sweepers, Washing
Machines, Wringers, Etc.
Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be
found on the 5c and
10c counters.

Please consider that in this line
will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts

39 to 45 Market Street

BEST BUY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

Big Four C. Gold M. Co.

LIMITED, Non Personal Liability.

Mines one mile west of Rossland.

Directly west of the LeRoi No. 1 and LeRoi No. 2
Four Properties.

ALL CROWN GRANTED, or a Deed from the Government to Vendors.

THE LeRoi No. 1 once sold for 2 cents, and went to \$15 per share, and the LeRoi No. 2 \$15 shares went to \$23, or \$110 per share in a few months.

Our memorandum of association contains a provision, provided by Section 55 of the Companies Act, 1897, that the shares are issued as Fully Paid Up and Non-Assessable, and that no further liability beyond the amount actually paid upon shares shall attach to the holders thereof. Capital \$250,000.

Our properties are now proved (both above and below ground) to have the same continuous ore veins as the LeRoi company, and have the same identical ore, and our shares are well worth TWENTY-FIVE CENTS now, and will surely bring fifty cents. And we can, with a very small capital, develop our property to such an extent that it can also be placed on the London market, where it belongs—and small investors will make a good profit by buying now.

Our assays have averaged from \$5 to \$800 in gold, copper and silver; and the shipping facilities are the best. The Great Northern Railway runs three times through the ground, three smelters close at hand, and reduced charges of \$4.50 per ton for shipping and smelting, and we are now getting ready to start shipping ore.

Irrespective of the merits of the BIG FOUR we have now over 570,000 shares in our treasury for working capital, etc., and free from all incumbrance. We are amongst the few local companies that have complied with the law in every particular, and we venture to say have

**Done More Work with Less Money than
any Company in British Columbia.**

Thus the management has no regrets to offer, and you, by subscribing will have none.

200 Feet of More Tunnel Work Now Under Way,

And a very small amount of capital will put our property on a self-supporting and dividend-paying basis, and every shareholder gets the benefit of our large treasury share reserve.

Shares to be had only at the Company's office, opposite New Court House, Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B. C., P. O. Box #45.

James Lawler, Secretary and Gen. Mgr., Rossland, B. C., Canada.

Prospectus with map sent only to investors or those desiring to invest.

LARGE ORE BODY NOW IN SIGHT. This is the last opportunity to buy our treasury shares for development purposes, and stock certificates will be sent at the following sacrifice prices: 200 shares for \$20; 500 shares for \$45; 1,000 shares for \$80, and 2,000 shares for \$150, all above 7-12c net. Send in your orders at once, as shares will keep advancing without further notice. Send money by P. O. order, by express order or bank draft.

CELESTIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Sensitive Plate Reveals More Than
the Eye Can See.

In St. Nicholas there is an article on "Photography—Its Marvels," by Eliza both Flint Wade. The author says:

Almost the first use in science to which the new discovery was put was the photographing of the moon, the first recorded picture being made by Professor Draper and presented to the New York Lyceum of Natural History. His son Henry grew so fond of astronomical photography that on leaving college he went to Ireland to see the great reflecting telescope of Lord Rosse.

After seeing it he determined to make one like it. The reputation of the Yankee boy—that he can make more than the thing he undertakes, but also the machine that makes it—was proved to be deserved by Henry Draper, for he made and mounted the first American reflecting telescope. With it he took over 1,000 photographs of the heavens, and the instrument is still in use in Harvard observatory.

The telescope not only reveals more than can be seen by the eye alone, but the sensitive film surpasses the power of the eye, records on the film objects which the eye cannot see through the greatest magnifying lenses. No matter how far away or how dimly it shines, the light of the faintest star in time impresses the film, and thus that which is invisible to the eye becomes visible on the plate.

In celestial photography the camera is kept moving during the taking of a picture. The exposure sometimes lasts several hours, and if the camera were stationary the motion of the earth would soon carry the subject out of line with the telescope. The camera, therefore, is attached to the tube of the telescope, and the object to be photographed is brought into focus at the intersection of two cross wires. Then by a system of clockwork the telescope moves so that the subject occupies the same position on the plate during the exposure.

It is another curious feature of celestial photography that a plate may be exposed several nights on the same subject. I have seen star clusters and nebulae pictures which were exposed, the former on two and the latter on four successive evenings. The picture showing the nebula required a total exposure of 13 hours and 44 minutes.

Eccentricities of Temperature.

We have ground for expecting that in England about three times in the century the Thames will be frozen over at London bridge, but that constancy is synonymous with an intense degree of continuous frost which will not be confined to Britain, for of late years it has become patent that these areas of extreme temperature are very extensive, and that when there is an excessively cold winter in England and France, even Italy is often included. I can recall the winter of 1881 seeing the Arno at Florence being skating upon, and icebergs like prodigious porcellains hanging from the Ponte Vecchio, some of which were 7 and 8 feet in length. I have known Canino and Pompei smothered in snow and the entire lemon crop of Anagni and Palermo destroyed by frost. Nevertheless I have never experienced anything approaching to the following, which is related by Dembo in his "Storia Veneta," I. I.

In 1591, through the severity of the season, the (cold) water of the Grand canal was frozen, and the Stradiotti (Greek mercenaries of the republic) held their tournament on the ice, for against horses, with their lances. —Notes and Queries.

Industrious.

Papa—Claudio, is the young man industrious who you are talking of?

Claudio—Industrious! Why, papa, he has intended to propose to me a young girl, but was too lazy. —London Standard.

THE BEWILDERED GUEST.

I was not asked if I should like to come. I have not seen my host since I came. Or had a word of welcome. I had heard some say that we shall never see him, and some that we shall see him elsewhere, and then know why we were bid. How long I am to stay I do not know. I do not know the way. Was ever told when he should come or go. But every now and then there is a knock upon the door and a servant comes in and says: "A word of welcome and a glass of wine." "Dumb in our brains, and then some one is gone. They say we meet him. None knows where or when. We know we shall not meet him here again." —William Dean Howells.

GLOVE MANUFACTURE.

How the Old Methods Have Been Revolutionized by Machinery.

"The art of glove-making, once followed exclusively by women, is now pursued largely by men," writes Frank H. Viscelli in The Women's Home Companion. "This is due chiefly to the introduction of machinery, used today for sewing and pressing the seams, and to improved means for drafting patterns which were formerly of paper or wood. When the glove, having its pattern on the leather, would mark it in outline with a lead pencil and cut it out with shears. The glove, which was sewed by hand and the seams pounded, then went through the process of pressing. This was done by placing it between two boards, on which the glove-maker sat while making another pair.

"In the manufacture of the modern glove the operator, having cut the leather, folds it over so that the back is larger than the front. Then he makes three cuts through the doubled pieces, so that if they produce the back of the glove, the four fingers next an oval hole is cut for the insertion of the thumbpiece. Before completing the work on the first and fourth fingers long strips or gussets are sewed on the inner side, but in the second and third fingers gussets are sewed on both sides. Afterward small diamond shaped pieces are cut, fitted and sewed at the interdigital folds or base of the fingers. The ornamental embroidery is then stitched on the back, the buttons or fasteners fitted and the wrists hemmed. Then the glove is finished. In the sewing a wooden vise or clamp is used to regulate the size of the stitches.

The gloves are divided into three classes. Those who wear the fingers and put in the thumb are called the makers; those who hem the edges at the wrist, wellets, and those who embroider the back, pointers. The average earnings of all classes are only \$2 a day. In our own country no less than \$15,000,000 is invested in the glove industry, which first settled in Gloversville, N. Y., in 1809. At this time the skins used were those of deer received by traders in exchange for tin. Rough mittens were the first product of this settlement, and the first lot of gloves thus sent to Boston was forwarded in 1825.

Actors' Wigs.

The wigs used by the actors are listed under descriptive names. For instance, a Charles II. is a flowing wig of natural hair, falling several inches below the shoulder, the hair being dressed in long, fall curls.

The wigs of the Louis XI, XIV and XVI are varying types of the bag wig in natural color or white, while the court wig is shoulder length and of white hair.

A Faust wig is of shoulder length, the blond hair hanging in ringlets, while a Richard III is of dark brown and falls just below the nape of the neck, curling under itself, the bang being straight across the forehead.

King Lear's name is used to indicate a white wig and beard of sparse growth, while Mephisto gives name to a wig pointed in the center of the forehead and clear of the temples.

Orlando wigs are of black hair, not kinky, but close curled, Romeo should wear a blond, wavy wig of moderate length.

Japanese wigs are known as Mikados and Shylock wigs have two little curls over each ear. The Roman wig falls to the shoulders and is generally blond, but the Brutus wig is short, crisp yellow curls.

The principal female character gives individuality to wigs, for a Gretchen wig is the double braided blond wig worn by stage Marguerites, while Opheelia wears long, unbraided hair, and Marie Antoinette the huge formal head-dress of the period. In all there are about 125 male wigs, and 50 women's wigs regularly listed. —Chicago News.

Slavonic Patronymics.

The patronymics of the Slavonic races (Czech, Polish, etc.) are too well known to need comment, but it is worth noting, as a curiosity, that the Little Russian, or Ruthenian, has an ending of his own, -enko, as in the surname Nikitenko, Yelimenko, son of Nicetas, son of Eustachius, etc. The nationalities under the dominion of Russia, the Georgian has two terminations, -shvili and -dze, both meaning son.

"When the names become Russified," says Thelmann, "the termination -shvili is generally changed into -off or -off. An exception is found in this rule in the case of the Bagratides, the most distinguished family in the land, which calls itself Bagration." An instance of this change above is found in the name of Ratiel, in Georgian Rati-shvili, while as to Bagration, I do not know its origin, but it resembles the Armenian patronymics with their terminations ending -ian, examples of which are Bagratian, the Armenian residents in London, Bagration (Jarsoun), Kerkorian (son of Gergory), Jindjundian (son of the coffee cup maker). —Notes and Queries.

Where Did the Oysters Go To?

An Annapolis oysterman who has had considerable experience says it has been a mystery to him and others in the business why a large catch of bottled oysters, made on an oyster rock one day, the next day catch nothing but shells and the following day on the same oyster ground gather a good supply of oysters. Continuing the story: "After having taken with me five bushels of oysters, we returned to the same grounds, having found the exact place. Much to our surprise we found nothing but shells, though the oysters were plentiful when we left. A day later we were in view of our barge, and with long canoes nearly as many oysters as on the first day." —Baltimore Sun.

Switzerland has been obliged to take measures against illiterate immigrants, owing to the influx of Italian. The nation of Zurich has established compulsory evening schools for Italian workmen who settle in the nation.

The inhabitants of the Marquesas islands are among the most expert tattooers on earth.

SIGNALS IN THE NAVY

FOUR METHODS COMMONLY USED ON OUR WAR VESSELS.

All These Are Founded on the Morse Telegraphic Code—Good Eyesight, Intelligence and Application Necessary to Become a Signaller.

"Now, sonny, if I make two drops to port and three to starboard, followed by a dash, what do you make it?" asked a grizzled signaller from one of the battleships the other day as he sat down on an upturned soap box in the Brooklyn navy yard and proceeded to instruct one of the ship's messenger boys in the secrets of his craft.

"I'm sure I don't know, Mr. Mokes," replied the pupil humbly. "I ain't never heard of no such things afore."

"I know it, my boy," said his mentor, "but there is only one way to get on to this here business, and that's to begin reading right off."

The signaller accordingly bade the boy seat himself on another box about 20 feet away and, taking one of the regulation wireless flags in his own hands, signalled the letters in regular succession as the signaller made them. Within a week one who had been an interested spectator of the first day's progress was surprised to see the student of the signal code corresponding with another member of the corps, apparently with all the ease of the oldest signaller in the fleet.

The aspiring messenger's education was a complete, however, as before he could hope to enter the regular corps he must familiarize himself with all the other codes used as a basis of communication between warships at sea.

To a bright boy who has proper instruction the mastery of the intricate signs of the code alphabet is far simpler than would be at first supposed. The method of instruction adopted in the case of the boy just cited is that usually employed by the signaller in breaking in new members of the corps.

A certain number of the messenger boys are selected as possessing the qualities which go to make up a good signaller—namely, good eyesight, intelligence and application. The education of these boys begins at once under one of the experienced signaller, usually a veteran who has had previous experience in training boys for this special work. He forms his pupils into classes according to their aptitudes, and from that time on the minds of the prospective signaller are filled with sleeping or waking, with dots, dashes and dunks. All day long while the light is on the boys have to learn by heart about the signalling to each other in waves and dunks. When the regulation flag cannot be obtained, a handkerchief fixed to the end of a stick of wood or a grate bar serves the same purpose.

Irrespective of the international code, there are four kinds of signals on board a warship, all variations of the Morse telegraphic code. The wireless signals are made by substituting certain waves of the flag for dots and dashes on the telegraphic sounder. In night signalling the Morse code is interpreted by red and white lanterns placed above the other and operated by an electric key on the bridge, two red lights and one white light standing for a dot and a dash on the sounder.

Another means of communication which is merely supplementary to the electric telegraph in its method of operation is by the use of the steam siren. In the charthouse and commanding tower on every warship an electric clock is situated, which has several functions. It can be adjusted to the sound of a whistle on a foggy day so as to blow a blast at certain intervals, or it may be used to indicate the proper intervals when firing saluting guns. Attached to this electric clock is a regular telegraphic key by which the Morse code may be delivered by the steam whistle.

This method of communication is only used, however, in very foggy weather, when it is impossible to make out the other signals, as it not only wastes a great deal of steam and increases the coal consumption, but makes a most annoying din with any number of ships engaged in conversation at the same time.

The position of a signal boy is one of considerable responsibility, as all formation and sailing orders from the flagship are transmitted to the fleet when at sea through his agency. A mistake in reading a signal may cause very serious complications. Great care is therefore taken in selecting the members of the corps, and only the services of boys who have proved themselves thorough masters of the different codes are accepted. Even among the most skillful signaller mistakes occasionally occur, though the many precautions taken to insure accuracy reduce the liability to error to a minimum.

A signal boy on the battleship Texas was returning to the messenger service simply because he mistook a word. The signaller on the flagship called out the word "Tampabay," after an exchange of signals the signal boy on the Texas went to the officer of the deck on his ship and informed him that the passed assistant engineer was requested to proceed to the Texas to serve on a board of special survey.

The passed assistant engineer had just come off watch, having been on all night, and he said things about being of survey. He consulted with the other officers of the ship and learned that the Texas was a small converted tugboat lying in the Brooklyn navy yard. The orders called upon the board to assemble at 10 o'clock, and as it was then 9:30 o'clock, the engineer realized that he had no time to lose. Jumping into his shirt sleeves, he slipped on a plank and made the best possible time to the railroad station, where he suffered the annoyance of seeing the train pull out just as he reached the platform. It was a boiling hot day, and the engineer waited and waited, to no purpose, over the delay. When he eventually reached the navy yard, he learned that no board of survey had been appointed to meet on the Texas, and he accordingly made the best of his way back to his ship. On the way home he met a brother officer who said:

"Hello, old man! Why weren't you on board to take your place on the survey board of the Texas?"

"Cyrus," replied the other, "Why, I was told to report on the Texas."

The remainder of the engineer's journey was spent in considering the worst possible penalty that could be meted out to the signal boy who had caused him to take such a trip on an August day, when the ship to which he had been ordered lay within 300 feet of his own vessel. —New York Sun.

Sweden has now 13,066,216 acres of forest land owned by the state, an increase in the state's holdings in 13 years of 3,360,972 acres.

PHIDIAS AND HIS JUPITER.

How the Great Master Came to Make His Famous Statue.

E. H. House, writing in The St. Nicholas of "Statues Worth Their Weight in Gold," tells how Phidias came to make his colossal "Jupiter." A more wonderful feat of men than the Athenian "old master" never existed, he says. They gave themselves the airs of sovereigns, not to say despots. Among the haughtiest of them was Phidias, who was thought by many to be the greatest of all sculptors. He lived a century before Pericles and was selected by Pericles, the ruler of Athens, to adorn the Parthenon, that beautiful temple which is still standing, though its artistic decorations have been lost or carried to other countries. Some of the statues carved by Phidias are now in the British museum.

The glory of the Parthenon was his gigantic image of the goddess Minerva, nearly 40 feet high and made of ivory overlaid with gold. He gave so much effort to his arrogance that his enemies were always watching for a chance to do him harm. At one time they accused him of stealing some of the gold from the statue, but the gold statues were taken off and weighed, and his innocence thus proved. Then it was discovered that two of the figures he had placed upon Minerva's shield were likenesses of himself and Pericles, and a cry of impiety was raised against him, in consequence of which he was banished from the city.

He took his revenge in a curious way. The Minerva had been universally considered his noblest work, but now he proclaimed that he would surpass it for the benefit of the people of Elis, another Grecian town, in which he had sought refuge. The Athenians declared that this was impossible, but a little while later, when he set up his colossal Jupiter, they were compelled to acknowledge that their goddess was eclipsed. The citizens of Elis adopted Phidias with acclamations and decreed perpetual honors to his family. His loss was deeply lamented by Pericles, whose ambition it was that Athens should lead the world in cultivation and refinement and who delighted to surround himself with eminent scholars and artists of all kinds—musicians and painters, as well as sculptors.

A MASSACRE OF HORSES.

Disgracing First Act of the Bullfight at Valencia.

The first act of the bullfight at Valencia might be called the massacre of the horses. There is no pretence of fighting, and the picador rarely attempts to save his horse, although nothing would be easier. On the contrary, the horse is deliberately offered to the bull, with the very considerable chance, of course, that the picador himself may be wounded through his pads or as he rolls over with his horse. The horse is old and lean, one eye is often blinded, and if as they often do, they press back in terror against the barrier, become unmanageable, a red coated chulo comes forward and takes the bridle, and another follows with a stick, and the horse is led up to the bull and placed sideways to receive the charge.

The bull, who has not the slightest desire to attack the horse, is finally teased into irritation by the red coats and the pink cloaks, which are tossed and flaunted before him. He paws the ground, puts down his head and charges. The pike picks him, and his horns plunge into the horse's belly or are caught on the loose wooden saddle, or as happened when was, tarry, straps the picador's leg. The chulos are floundered again, and the bull follows them. Then the horse, if he is still on his feet, is again turned to him. There is a great red hole in him, and the blood drips, but he is dragged and beaten forward. The bull plunges at him a second time, and this time he rolls over with his rider, who scrambles out from under him, his yellow clothes stained with red.

The one chulo takes the bridle and bears the horse to the fence, and another chulo drags him by the tail, and he is led to the slaughter. He is finally falling to pieces, he has not ten minutes to live, but the saddle is thrown on him again and the picador helped into the saddle. He makes a few steps, the picador drives his heels into him, and then jumping off as he falls for the last time and lies kicking on the ground, a torn and battered and supping mass. —Saturday Review.

Coppee's Enchanted Play.

It was some 25 years after the Commune had ridden in France that Francois Coppee suffered the greatest disappointment of his life. His play called "The Pater" was submitted to the readers for the Comedie Francaise and accepted. It had successfully passed through the various trials through which a play must go, and it finally appears at the famous theatre, and the preparation for its production had been completed, even to the final rehearsal of the artists, when the government interfered and interfered it. The French were still so sensitive on the subject of the Commune that the authorities refused to allow the production of a play dealing with an incident of this time.

The managers of the theatre were enraged, the artists in despair and every one was in a panic over the affair except Coppee, who admitted that he was thunderstruck and that the failure was his play produced at the Comedie Francaise dashed one of the ambitions of his life. He assumed a dispirited air, however, was gratified at the expense of a government that was afraid of a one act drama, and announced that if the minister by whose order the play was forbidden expected that the author would plead for a revision of the verdict he had made the great mistake of his life.

Apply Criticism.

One of the best criticisms of Scott's novels was given by an Irish scholar, as related in the biography of William Stokes.

Dr. Stokes had often joined the cobble and volume of Scott to read. Walking beside him one day on the road the doctor said:

"Well, Denny, what did you think of the last book, I mean?"

"It's a great book, indeed," he replied, "and Sir Walter Scott's a true historian."

"I'm flattered to agree with you," replied Dr. Stokes. "But what do you mean exactly by saying him a true historian?"

"I mean, your honor, he's a true historian because he makes you love your kind."

Rich Love.

"Rich Love," said the officer who was showing the plans of the new police station to the visiting mayor of Springfield, "is where the wings will be built."

"I suppose," replied the mayor of Springfield, anxious to show that he was not altogether unfamiliar with metropolitan slang, "that is where the fly cops will stay." —Chicago Tribune.

EMPHATIC TALK.

The Kind That Carries Conviction to Every Portsmouth Reader.

Conviction must follow such emphatic proof as is given here. The testimony of Portsmouth residents should satisfy the most sceptical. Here it is in Portsmouth. Read it and see if doubt can exist in the face of this evidence.

Mrs. Mary A. Moshmore of Richmond street, says: "I noticed in a local paper an offer made by Dean's Kidney Pills to cure such cases as mine, and I sent to Philbrick's pharmacy for a box. They did me a world of good and cured me. They finally stopped the pain and drove away the lameness. I think them a very superior medicine and I can recommend them to everyone."

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An Authority.
A young man had occasion to desire to know the distance of a nearby Mississippi town from Memphis, and hearing that a newly employed porter was from that locality he turned to him for information. "Hob," said the young man, "how far is it to Holly Springs?" "Which way, men?" was the reply. "Why, both ways, if there are two." "Well, hob, it's 45 miles by rail, and 65 by dirt road," said the negro, as one who spoke from experience. —Memphis Scimitar.

For sale by George Hill, Dingliet.